

**ETHERNET TO FRAME RELAY INTERWORKING WITH MULTIPLE QUALITY  
OF SERVICE LEVELS**

**[0001] FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

[0002] The present invention relates to methods of supporting multiple quality of service (QoS) levels for packets being transmitted over Ethernet and Frame Relay (FR) networks.

**[0003] BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

[0004] Service providers are committed to providing the type of connectivity their customers require. As a result, the presence of Frame Relay (FR), Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), or Point-to-Point (PPP) technologies on the customer side of the network is not uncommon. These feeds usually connect to a multi-service switch/router.

[0005] Ethernet is increasingly being used to interconnect customer equipment through provider networks. The high-speed uplink, however, is often ATM, Packet over Synchronous Optical Network (POS), or Gigabit Ethernet. This demand for various types of connectivity creates many challenges. A primary challenge is mapping the data correctly from one type of technology to another without traffic loss or data-integrity problems. Another challenge involves meeting service guarantees to the customer to meet the applications' requirements.

[0006] The legacy Ethernet Standard and devices support only a single QoS per interface. Similarly FR Standards do not support multiple QoS levels per connection.

- [0007] The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 802.1Q Ethernet Specification, however defines a tag, inserted into Ethernet frames, that defines virtual-LAN (VLAN) membership. Three bits in this tag identify user priority as defined by IEEE 802.1Q to provide for up to eight priority levels. Switches and routers can, therefore, use the tag to give traffic precedence by queuing outgoing frames in multiple buffers.
- [0008] Similarly, Diff-Serv is an Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) specification that works at the network layer by altering the Internet protocol (IP) type-of-service field to identify particular classes of service. The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is a large open international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers concerned with the evolution of the Internet architecture and the smooth operation of the Internet. Diff-Serv could be used for signaling the class of service per Ethernet frame when the Upper Layer Protocol (ULP) is IP. Diff-Serv, however, is simply a class-of-service management scheme rather than a complete QoS mechanism.
- [0009] Other internetworking protocols available for supporting QoS include: Resource Reservation Protocol Traffic Engineering (RSVP-TE), used to reserve end-to-end network resources for a particular network flow (in one direction); Real-Time Transport Protocol, which is optimized to deliver real-time data such as audio and video streams through multiplexed User Datagram Protocol (UDP) links; IP Multicast; and Multi-protocol Label Switching (MPLS).
- [0010] The Metro Ethernet Forum (MEF) stipulates the use of the IEEE 802.1Q tag and/or the layer 3 (L3), and higher layer, fields in the packet header to support multiple QoS on an Ethernet interface. The most common application among networking providers is when L3 traffic is IP with Diff-Serv.

- [0011] Frame relay networks are connection-oriented and can support QoS using two mechanisms. The first relates to bandwidth guarantee through a preset Committed Information Rate (CIR) and Excess Information Rate (EIR) that allow packets to be designated as either "committed" or "excess". Unlike CIR packets that are guaranteed low loss rate, EIR packets receive low or no bandwidth guarantee. The other mechanism assigns a QoS class or transfer/emission priority to the FR connection. Note that unlike an Ethernet VLAN that can support multiple QoS using the p-bits, a Standard FR connection can only support a single QoS.
- [0012] Frame Relay (FR) traffic management involves a discard eligibility (DE) bit that is available in the Q922 header to indicate the discard priority of a frame. A frame with DE = 1 will be discarded first upon congestion. FR standards allow for the specification of 16 transfer priorities (TP) and 8 discard priorities (DP). Transfer and discard priorities are applicable to all frames that belong to a particular FR Data Link Connection (DLC). The DLC transfer and discard priorities are defined by ITU X.36 where 16 TP levels are specified. TP is defined per DLC and for each direction. During data transfer a DLC with a high TP will have its frames serviced before frames of a DLC with a lower TP. Eight DP levels are specified. DP is defined per DLC and for each direction. Upon network congestion, frames with a lower DP level will be discarded in preference to frames with a higher DP level. Frame TP and frame DP are set at subscription time or by signaling or configuration. FR standards also specify an alternate method for QoS signaling/configuration per DLC and support of four services (ITU –T X.146) differentiated by frame loss and frame delay expectations.
- [0013] When choosing a frame relay service, customers typically assign voice/video traffic to a low delay connection, and allocate sufficient CIR bandwidth to minimize packet discards. Data connections are typically assigned to lower

QoS classes/priorities, depending on the applications' needs. The range of QoS parameters are specified in the Frame Relay Forum's FRF.13 Service Level Definition. This specifies the service level agreements and details how delay, frame delivery, data delivery, and service availability are calculated.

[0014] **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

[0015] The present invention describes methods and systems for Ethernet to Frame Relay Interworking with Multiple Quality of Service Levels.

[0016] In accordance with a broad aspect of the invention there is provided a method for enabling multiple QoS support of Frame Relay (FR) and Ethernet networks comprising: identifying a packet according to a first network protocol for servicing; determining a QoS metric for the identified packet; and based upon the determine QoS metric, servicing the identified packet for transmission in accordance with a second network protocol.

[0017] In accordance with another broad aspect of the invention there is provided a system for enabling multiple QoS support over FR and Ethernet networks comprising: an input; and control circuitry associated with the input and adapted to: identify a packet according to a first network protocol for servicing; determine a QoS metric for the identified packet; and based upon the determined QoS metric, service the identified packet for transmission in accordance with a second network protocol.

[0018] In accordance with one embodiment of the invention the system referred to above is located at an edge of a core network. In accordance with another embodiment of the invention the system referred to above is located in a user element.

[0019] In accordance with a broad embodiment of the invention there is provided an Interworking Unit (IWU) interfaced between an Ethernet and FR network. Based upon this Ethernet-IWU-FR configuration, several combinations are presented within the same general scope of the present invention. According to particular embodiments of the invention there are provided several methods for supporting multiple QoS levels between Ethernet-based and FR-based customer equipment (CE).

[0020] Embodiments of the invention provide methods for supporting multiple QoS services in a network where a first CE is connected to a first IWU using the Ethernet protocol and a second CE is connected to a second IWU using the FR protocol. The IWUs may be directly connected together or connected through a network backbone using any number of network protocols. The first CE may be connected to the first IWU using a single Ethernet port, multiple Ethernet ports, a single virtual local area network (VLAN), or multiple VLAN's. The Ethernet port may be legacy/untagged where all incoming traffic would receive the same QoS treatment, or tagged supporting the IEEE 802.1Q Standard. Tagged interfaces may use the VLAN ID and/or the p-bits for indicating implicitly or explicitly the QoS of the frame. The second CE may be connected to an edge device using a single data link connection (DLC), or multiple DLCs. The CE's may also be bridged at layer 2 or routed at layer 3 IP. The IWUs enable multiple QoS support on the network access link in the egress direction (network edge to CE direction).

[0021] The present inventions support multiple QoS, while maintaining operations simplicity, bandwidth sharing, segregation among traffic classes, scalability, and support of tagged and untagged interfaces.

[0022] The present invention may further enable ordered delivery of frames between CE devices by ensuring that traffic classified with the same QoS is delivered to

the terminating CE device in the order that it was transmitted from the originating CE device.

[0023] **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0024] **FIGURES 1A and 1B** are schematics diagrams of the present invention in accordance with broad embodiments thereof.

[0025] **FIGURE 2** is a schematic of a communication system according to a first embodiment of the invention.

[0026] **FIGURE 3** is a schematic of a communication system according to a second embodiment of the invention.

[0027] **FIGURE 4** is a schematic of a communication system according to a third embodiment of the invention.

[0028] **FIGURE 5** is a schematic of a communication system according to a fourth embodiment of the invention.

[0029] **FIGURE 6** is a flow diagram according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0030] **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

[0031] The invention will be described for purposes of illustration only in connection with certain embodiments. However, it is to be understood that other objects and advantages of the present invention will be made apparent by the following description of the drawings according to the present invention. While preferred embodiments are disclosed, this is not intended to be limiting.

Rather, the general principles set forth herein are considered to be merely illustrative of the scope of the present invention and it is to be further understood that numerous changes may be made without straying from the scope of the present invention.

[0032] **FIGURE 1A** is a schematic of an Ethernet/FR communications system according to an embodiment of the invention. Specifically, there is shown a gateway solution having a direct interworking unit (IWU), disposed between an Ethernet and FR network.

[0033] Similarly **FIGURE 1B** presents a schematic of an Ethernet/FR communication system according to another broad embodiment of the invention wherein IWUs are disposed on either edges of a core network, which core network may include Ethernet, ATM, IP, MPLS or any other such core network as is well known in the art.

[0034] While the following description focuses on the access QoS between the customer equipment (CEs) and their respective networks, as congestion often occurs here due to the relatively narrow bandwidth 'pinch-point' in the first/last mile, one skilled in the art will appreciate that the following techniques can be equally extended to the core network. Similarly, one skilled in the art will appreciate that, although, the following description refers to processing which occurs in an IWU, said processing could occur in the CE, which may include customer-located equipment as in carrier-managed services, internal networking devices such as voice or wireless servers/gateways, or external interworking devices for connecting different networks/service providers.

[0035] One of skill in the art will also appreciate that while separate FR and Ethernet IWUs are described in the following examples, one could utilize a single IWU by extending the attachment circuit (AC) (Ethernet or FR) to the other network edge.

[0036] To enable multiple QoS support for packets traversing Ethernet and FR networks, the respective IWUs perform different functions as FR and Ethernet networks have different roles and QoS capabilities. For example, in practice a FR DLC may carry multiple VLANs, but the reverse is less likely. Conversely, a tagged Ethernet frame can carry QoS indications (p-bits), but typically not a FR frame that can only carry discard priority information.

[0037] As will be apparent to one skilled in the art, enabling multiple QoS support in accordance with the techniques described below may incorporate several additional techniques known in the art such as queuing, scheduling, policing, shaping, routing, admission control, and congestion control. An example of a scheduling technique is egress link scheduling. In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention each service/traffic class is serviced in its own class queue by a class-based scheduler. Such scheduler would normally favor the premium classes over the lower-priority classes. Within each class queue, each packet can be assigned a different drop precedence where higher drop precedence packets are discarded before lower-precedence ones under congestion.

[0038] Generally speaking, the IWU to FR side QoS may be determined based on the Ethernet port information, VLAN, p-bits, VLAN and p-bits, or upper layer protocol information (L3-L7) including Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) information, IP, IPX, SNA, TPC, UDP, and application information:

[0039] A) Using Ethernet information -- This is the typical case, when either the QoS information is carried within the frame or configured per Ethernet port. For example, the QoS may be determined based on port / p-bits, port / VLAN, or port / VLAN / p-bits. MAC addresses may also be used, which can play a similar role to VLANs in identifying connections/QoS; or



- [0040] B) Using ULP information – For example DSCP or L3 – L7 information including, protocol types, IP source/destination addresses, TCP/UDP port numbers and application types.
- [0041] The packet is then serviced for transmission on the IWU to FR side, thereby enabling multiple QoS support, using one of the following techniques:
- [0042] A) Using multiple DLCs with one DLC per QoS. In this instance a packet may be mapped to one of the DLC's and scheduled according to a connection scheduling scheme to deliver the QoS differentiation among the DLCs. As will be apparent to one skilled in the art two or more QoS levels could be combined in one DLC for economy;
- [0043] B) Using a single DLC. In this scenario, the packet may be mapped to a single DLC, and then scheduled for transmission according to a sub-connection scheduler that can schedule multiple queues within a single DLC.
- [0044] In the IWU to FR scenario, the FR interface can support a combination of legacy FR Data Link Connections (DLCs) Ethernet-Aware DLCs, and IP-Aware DLCs simultaneously. The use of a FR DLC for carrying multiple QoS frames provides a scalable solution.
- [0045] For purposes of the foregoing general examples, the various scheduling schemes described above refer to discrete levels of a hierarchical scheduling scheme, which may include the following levels:
- a. A Class Scheduler, for allocating link bandwidth among the various standard FR services. Typically, a class-based scheduler is used for favoring the important classes.
  - b. A Connection Scheduler, for managing bandwidth among the various FR DLCs. Typically, a Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ) or

class-based queuing scheduler is used for this purpose. Some of these connections may be legacy L2 FR, while others may be Ethernet (or IP)-aware with multiple QoS.

- c. Sub-connection Scheduler -- These later DLCs will use another class-based scheduling level for allocating the DLC bandwidth among its various traffic classes based on the p-bits (or IP DSCP).

[0046] Similarly, the IWU to Ethernet side QoS is determined based on either the Ethernet/Upper layer Protocol (ULP) info as described above with respect to the IWU to FR side determination, or FR information:

- A) Using FR information – For example, the Data Link Connection Identifier (DLCI), when multiple DLCs are used, or the frame Discard Eligibility (DE) bit indication. This option may be used if the native service is not Ethernet (for example when interworking PPP/FR to PPP/Ethernet, or when the Ethernet frames do not carry QoS indications.

[0047] The packet is then serviced for transmission on the IWU to Ethernet side, thereby enabling multiple QoS support, using one of the following techniques:

[0048] A) Using multiple Ethernet ports. In this instance a packet may be mapped to one of the Ethernet ports that supports its QoS. The port need not implement a sophisticated scheduler when a single QoS is supported per port (i.e. only a basic scheduler would be required). As will be apparent to one skilled in the art, two or more classes may be mapped to a single port for economy.

[0049] B) Using a single Ethernet port that supports multiple QoS. In this instance a packet may be mapped onto a single Ethernet port that implements one of various scheduling techniques for supporting multiple QoS. Such techniques include class-based queuing, weighted fair queuing, or hierarchical scheduling (for example the first level selects the overall service category, the second

level selects the VLAN, and the third level schedules the queue based on the VLAN p-bits).

- [0050] The QoS techniques described above for both the IWU to FR and IWU to Ethernet directions may be combined in various ways, and used in various network and service interworking scenarios. **FIGURES 2-5** illustrate three such examples.
- [0051] **FIGURE 2** illustrates a schematic of an Ethernet/FR communication system according to an embodiment of the present invention. The communication system **10** includes a first IWU **4**, which includes four class queues **11, 12, 13, 14**, which queues are in turn connected to a first access link **22**. The first access link **22** is connected to a first customer equipment (CE) **2** using either an Ethernet port connection or an Ethernet VLAN connection. The communication system **10** further includes a second IWU **6**, which includes four class queues **15, 16, 17, 18**, which are each connected to a second access link **24**. It should be understood that any number of class queues may be present and that the choice of 4 class queues is merely for purposes of illustration. Typically said class queues fall within the range of anywhere from 2 to 8. The second access link **24** is connected to a second CE **8** using a single FR data link connection. The IWUs **4** and **6** are connected together over a network link through a network core **30**. While the term “network link” is used herein, it should be understood that such network link is not limited to merely a trunk between the two IWU, but may include IWUs that are connected over some logical or physical connections spanning multiple networking nodes.
- [0052] According to this embodiment of the invention, data packets may be transmitted from the first CE **2** to the second CE **8** or vice versa. As will be apparent to one skilled in the art, a data packet may include both variable size

and fixed size frames, and may carry any type of information including computer communications traffic, voice or video.

- [0053] The first CE 2 transmits Ethernet data packets to the IWU 4 over the first access link using the Ethernet protocol. The IWU 4 then forwards the data packets to the second IWU 6, which converts the Ethernet data packets to FR data packets. The second edge device 6 then transmits the FR data packets to the second CE 8.
- [0054] It should be noted that the Ethernet data packets transmitted by the first CE 2 may be converted to FR data packets at the first IWU 4, and then forwarded to the second IWU 6 using the FR protocol, which in turn transmits the data packets to their destination, the CE 8. Alternatively, the Ethernet data packets transmitted by the first CE 2 may be forwarded through the core network using the Ethernet protocol, and then converted to FR data packets at the second IWU 6. It should be further noted that the forwarding of data packets between the two IWUs 4 and 6 may be done using any other network protocol (including ATM or MPLS) provided the packets are ultimately translated into either the Ethernet or FR at the ingress side of the IWUs 4 or 6 depending on which edge device is interworking between the two protocols.
- [0055] To enable a desired QoS level for each data packet transmitted between CE 2 and CE 8, the data packets can be classified with a QoS level based on the delay, delay variation, and bandwidth they require for transmission. To enable end-to-end QoS for data transmitted between CE 2 and CE 8, the first and second CE devices, the IWUs, and the core network, preferably provide preferential treatment for the higher-priority classes over the lower-priority ones.
- [0056] Multiple applications can travel between the same CE devices, and each application may require different QoS (i.e., differing loss, delay, jitter

requirements) and be subject to a differing service level agreement (SLA). Accordingly, the growing interest in Ethernet-FR service interworking supports categories such as Premium, Platinum, Gold, Silver, and Bronze applications or any similar delineation of categories. Such applications can be classified by **TABLE 1** shown below.

<b>Traffic Category</b>	<b>Application Example</b>	<b>Service Name</b>
Network Control	Alarms and heartbeats	Platinum
	Routing table updates	Platinum
Interactive	IP Telephony Inter-Human Communications	Platinum
	Video Inter-Human Communications	Platinum
Responsive	Streaming audio/video Human-Host Communications	Gold
	eBusiness (B2B, B2C) Transaction Processing	Silver
Timely	Email Store and Forward	Bronze
	FTP Best Effort	Bronze
Background	Pointcast Background/Standby	Bronze

**TABLE 1**

[0057] For purposes of illustration, the QoS levels are divided into four levels, each representing a different level of service and are named platinum, gold, silver, and bronze but they may vary in the number, naming, and service characteristics. Data packets that require low loss, low jitter, and low delay are designated as a platinum service. These are data packets that typically require absolute priority and hence are supported by a single guaranteed bit rate. A second level of service is known as gold that specifies a minimum bandwidth guarantee and an upper delay bound, and is supported by two rates for guaranteed and excess traffic. A third level is known as silver is used for transmitting packets that require a minimum bandwidth guarantee but no

delay bounds. A fourth level is designated as bronze and is used for best effort service for which the loss, delay, and jitter are typically not specified.

[0058] Again, referring to **FIGURE 2**, data packets transmitted by the first CE 2 are received by the first IWU 4. These packets are routed over the network to the second IWU 6. The second IWU 6 reads the header portion of each Ethernet frame, which includes the source address, the destination address and an IEEE 802.1Q tag. The 802.1Q tag may include a VLAN-ID and a three-bit priority indication, commonly known as the p-bits. The p-bits can encode a combination of class of service and drop precedence. Accordingly the IWU 6 is operate to, among other things, perform the following functions:

- using the p-bits, VLAN ID, or both VLAN and p-bits carrying the QoS information to select the class of service queue to which the data packet is forwarded;
- using the p-bits carrying the drop precedence information to assign a drop precedence to each packet within each class queue;
- using a weighted fair queue (or a class-based queuing) scheduler to send data packets from the class of service queues on the access link to CE 26 in the order determined by the class of service precedence rules;
- dropping data packets according to the drop precedence in each class of service queue when the access link is congested;
- transmitting the QoS of the data packet over a single FR DLC

For purposes of this specification, the foregoing technique is known as Ethernet-aware FR.

[0059] In the reverse direction, the data packets are received by the second IWU 6 from CE 8, which transmits them over the network to the first IWU 4. The IWU 4 reads the header portion of each Ethernet frame (it is assumed for example that the native service between the CEs is Ethernet), which includes the source address, the destination address, and the mapping of part of the IEEE

802.1Q tag, namely the VLAN-ID and/or the p-bits. The p-bits encode a combination of class of service and drop precedence. The IWU 4 performs the following functions:

- uses the p-bits, VLAN-ID, or both VLAN and p-bits carrying the QoS information to select the class of service queue to which the data packet is forwarded;
- uses the p-bits carrying the drop precedence information and/or the FR DE bit to assign a drop precedence to each packet within each class queue
- uses a weighted fair queue scheduler (or a class-based queuing scheduler) to send data packets from the class of service queues on the access link to CE 2 in the order determined by the class of service precedence rules;
- drops data packets according to the drop precedence in each class of service queue when the access link is congested;
- transmits the data packet over the Ethernet interface

[0060] **FIGURE 3** illustrates a schematic of an Ethernet/FR communication system 50 according to a second embodiment of the present invention. The communication system 50 includes a first CE 52 connected to first IWU 54 with multiple Ethernet port connections (60, 62, 64, 66). The communication system 50 further includes a second CE 58 connected to a second IWU 56 with multiple data link connections (70, 72, 74, 76). The IWUs 54, 56 are also connected together over a network link (not shown) through a core network 61.

[0061] In this embodiment of the invention, the data packets transmitted across the network from the first CE 52 to the second CE 58 are each classified with a QoS level as described above. Ethernet data packets are transmitted from the first CE 52 to the first IWU 54 over the multiple Ethernet port connections, with each port connection transmitting data packets designated with a specific QoS

level. For example, **th** Ethernet port **60** may be used to transmit platinum level data packets, **the** Ethernet port **62** may be used to transmit gold level data packets, **the** Ethernet port **64** may be used to transmit silver level data packets and **the** Ethernet port **66** may be used to transmit bronze level. The data packets received by the first IWU **54** are routed over the core network **61** to the second IWU **56**.

[0062] In **FIGURE 3**, the second IWU **56** is connected to the second CE **58** with multiple DLC's **70, 72, 74, 76**. Each DLC, **70, 72, 74, 76**, carries data traffic corresponding to a particular QoS. For example, DLC **70** may be used to carry voice traffic, DLC **72** may be used to carry streaming video traffic, DLC **74** may be used to carry transactions traffic, and DLC **76** may be used to carry best effort traffic.

[0063] The Ethernet data packets received at the second IWU **56** are each mapped to a FR DLC based on the port number from which the data packet was transmitted. For example, if a data packet is received from Ethernet port **60**, then the data packet is mapped to the FR DLC **70**. If a data packet is received from Ethernet port **62**, then the data packet is mapped to FR DLC **72**. If a data packet is received from Ethernet port **64**, then the data packet is mapped to FR DLC **74**. If a data packet is received from Ethernet port **66**, then the data packet is mapped to FR DLC **76**. Once the data packets have been mapped to the appropriate FR DLC, a scheduler schedules the transmission of the data packets to the CE **58**.

[0064] It should be noted that in a further embodiment of the invention, the CE **52** may be connected to the first IWU **54** using multiple VLAN's. In this embodiment, the second CE **56** reads the header portion of the Ethernet data packet, which includes the source address, the destination address and an IEEE 802.1Q tag. The IEEE 802.1Q tag includes a 12-bit tag, which identifies the VLAN that transmitted the data packet. Based on this VLAN ID, the data



packet is mapped to a queue for an FR DLC that carries data of a particular class of service that corresponds to the class of service of the VLAN that transmitted the data packet. For example, if the VLAN ID was associated with platinum service data packets, the data packet may be mapped to an FR DLC with a high QoS.

[0065] In **FIGURE 3**, FR data packets may also be transmitted from the second CE **58** to the first CE **52**. Each DLC is designated a FR QoS level. For example, the FR data packets are received by the first IWU **54** and mapped to a queue that is connected to a particular Ethernet port or queue, depending from which DLC the data packet was received. For example, if the DLC is configured as a high QoS DLC, then the FR data packet is mapped to a platinum class service port or queue.

[0066] **FIGURES 4 and 5** illustrate variations of the embodiments described above. Such variations may exist depending upon the given application requirements and desired QoS levels.

[0067] In particular, **FIGURE 4** is a schematic of a third embodiment of the present invention including a single Ethernet interface and multiple FR DLCs where multiple QoS levels are provided. In such an embodiment, the FR side uses one DLC for each QoS and the Ethernet side uses one interface (in VLAN-unaware mode) or one VLAN for all QoS levels. The p-bits are used for determining QoS. This configuration results in segregation of each QoS stream on the FR side for interoperability with legacy FR equipment, while using a single port or VLAN on the Ethernet side for efficiency and scalability.

[0068] **FIGURE 5** is a schematic of a fourth embodiment of the present invention including a single Ethernet interface (or VLAN) and a single FR DLC where multiple QoS levels are provided. In such an embodiment, one DLC with Diff-Serv DSCP (or any other L3 – L7 protocol, which may also include policy

attributes, e.g., subscriber-ID) selects QoS on the FR side while one Ethernet interface or one VLAN with Diff-Serv DSCP (or any other L3 – L7 protocol together with policy attributes) selects QoS on the Ethernet side. This configuration results in operational simplicity, scalability, and dynamic bandwidth sharing and can work with either Ethernet interfaces operating in VLAN-unaware or VLAN-aware mode. However, this configuration is not a pure L2 service, but depends on L3 or higher layer protocol and may not be suitable for non-IP traffic thereby requiring modern IP-Aware Ethernet and FR switches. The **FIGURE 5** configuration is similar to that of **FIGURE 2**, except that Upper Layer Protocol (ULP) information (such as IP DiffServ, IP addresses, protocol type, TCP/UDP port numbers, and application layer information) are used individually or in combination instead of the Ethernet information for determining the service flows and their QoS. In this scenario, DSCP information may be used for assigning a packet drop precedence in either of the interworking directions. It should be noted that the IP-Aware term assumes that the layer 3 protocol is IP.

[0069] **FIGURE 6** shows a flowchart that details a process executed by IWU 6 to support multiple QoS for data packets transmitted from an IWU 6 to customer equipment CE as described in **Figures 2-5**. The process begins at step **200**. In the next step **202**, IWU 6 receives a data packet from a network link. The process proceeds to step **204** where the QoS method is determined based on the network QoS option to be used. Alternatively, it should of course be understood that the QoS determination method determination may not be a required if only one QoS method is used. Decisions **206**, **214**, **220**, and **226** are used to respectively decide whether the QoS method used is port based, connection based, Ethernet-Aware, or IP-Aware.

[0070] If the QoS method determined is “port based”, then the process proceeds to step **210**. In step **210**, the process identifies the port identifier from which the data packet was received. The process then proceeds to step **212**, where it

determines the QoS level of the data packet based on the port identifier the data was transmitted by the CE 2. Once the QoS level is determined in step **212**, the process proceeds to step **232** described below.

[0071] If the QoS service method determined is “connection based”, then the process proceeds to step **216**. In step **216**, the process identifies the VLAN that the CE 2 transmitted the data packet to the IWU 6. The process then proceeds to step **218**, where it determines the QoS level of the data packet based on the VLAN identifier determined in step **216**. Once the QoS level is determined in step **218**, the process proceeds to step **232** described below.

[0072] If the QoS service method determined is “Ethernet-Aware”, then the process proceeds to step **222**. In step **222**, the process may identify the VLAN the CE 2 transmitted in the data packet to the IWU 6. The process then proceeds to step **224**, where it determines the QoS level of the data packet based on the VLAN identifier (if applicable) determined in step **222** and the p-bits of the Ethernet header. Note that the QoS of VLAN-aware Ethernet IWUs can be determined based on a combination of VLAN and p-bits, or p-bits only, depending on whether VLAN identifiers are used for QoS.

[0073] Once the QoS level is determined in step **224**, the process proceeds to step **232** described below.

[0074] If the QoS service method determined is “IP-Aware”, then the process proceeds to step **228**. In step **228** it may identify the VLAN the CE 2 transmitted the data packet from. The process then proceeds to step **230**, where it determines the QoS level of the data packet based on the VLAN identifier (if applicable) determined in step **228** and the DSCP bits of the IP header in the Ethernet frame. Once the QoS level is determined in step **230**, the process proceeds to step **232** as described below. Note again, QoS of VLAN-aware Ethernet IWUs can be determined based on a combination of

VLAN and DSCP, or DSCP information only, depending on whether VLAN identifiers are used for connection identification.

- [0075] Upon determining whether the QoS method is port-based, connection-based, Ethernet-aware, or IP-Aware, along with determining the related parameters, the method continues with step **232**. In step **232**, the process maps the data packet to a FR DLC and corresponding service queue that corresponds to the QoS level previously determined. The process then proceeds to step **234** where the transmission of the data packets stored in the service queues are scheduled. The process then proceeds to step **236**, where data packets from the service queues are transmitted onto the access link. The process ends at step **238**.
- [0076] As will be apparent to one skilled in the art the process set out in **Figure 6** could be modified to for purposes of processes executed by the IWU 4 for transmitting frames in the IWU-to-CE2 direction by taking into consideration FR DLC information at the identifying stage and then mapping the data packet to a corresponding service queue on the Ethernet interface.
- [0077] As will be further apparent to one of skill in the art, the techniques described above can be implemented in digital electronic circuitry, in computer hardware, firmware, software, or in combinations thereof.
- [0078] It should be understood that the preferred embodiments mentioned here are merely illustrative of the present invention. Numerous variations in design and use of the present invention may be contemplated in view of the following claims without straying from the intended scope and field of the invention herein disclosed.